

speaking at a massive peace rally in Tel Aviv. In tribute to his contribution to the peace, kings, presidents and other heads of state and government from around the world participated in a memorial service honoring him at his burial in Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to pause in the Cannon rotunda to see these photographs—Yitzhak Rabin Remembered—and to honor the memory and the outstanding achievements of this great man.

A TRIBUTE TO TARA SAKRAIDA

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States recently concluded its annual Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest. One of the winners of this year's competition is a bright young student from North Medford High School in Medford, OR. Tara Sakraida has won the first place award for the entire State of Oregon. Her submission, entitled "Answering America's Call," serves as a moving tribute to the type of civic-minded community involvement that has motivated so many of our Nation's veterans.

If I may, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit Tara Sakraida's award-winning essay for the record. "Answering America's Call"—by Tara Sakraida of Medford, OR.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

Hi. You've reached 555-Americans, and we're either too busy or too lazy to answer the phone, so leave a message and we may call you back.

Hello? Hello? This is America, your country, calling. Is anyone home? Well, I needed to talk to someone . . . I'm feeling pretty low. People are burning my flag, Old Glory, as I speak. They are yelling and protesting that desecrating Old Glory is freedom of speech. Why are they doing this? After everything I have given them. A constitution, a democracy, freedom to make choices and decisions. I don't understand—they've chosen to dishonor me. Where are you, Americans? If you're sitting at home, please pull yourself away from the television and answer my call. We need Help.

When some people say the Pledge of Allegiance, they don't even place a hand over their hearts. They recite it unenthusiastically, like lyrics to an outdated song. And when my melodic, patriotic anthem is played, some do not stand or remove their hats, for they feel it is unnecessary or trite. The polls are no longer overflowing with anxious voters; many don't believe their vote makes a difference. And the meaning of Veteran's Day is often lost in the excitement of a vacation. Americans, are you doing something to solve these problems?

I'm asking each and every American to take time to listen and answer my cries. Begin by volunteering at a Domiciliary, giving blood to the Red Cross, or serving in the military. You can show patriotism by flying my flag; show your pride by standing when my anthem is played; and acknowledge those military crusaders by observing Veteran's Day. I hope you understand my message, Americans. I need you to come together as a community so my message can be heard.

I called Mr. Retired the other day. You know, your elderly neighbor across the

street? His social security checks stopped coming, and he can't afford his high medical bills after breaking his hip. He needs your help.

I called a grieving mother yesterday. Her sobs and tears rang over the phone as she described her young son's death after being caught in a gang cross-fire. She needs your help.

I called a lonesome, homeless teenager today. He told the violent story of being beaten at home and turning to the streets for refuge. He needs your help.

Now I'm calling you, Americans. Please answer the call of rising health care costs by electing officials who will work to change the system. Answer the call of crime by educating children about the dangers of drugs, guns, and violence. And answer the call of abuse by confronting the problem and volunteering for Crisis Intervention Organizations or homeless shelters.

You've heard my call, Americans. Now don't hang up on me . . . I need you. I have given everything I can, and now it is up to you. I hope to hear from you soon, Americans. Good-bye.

*If you don't answer America's call, you may be disconnected.

THE FARM BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 3, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE 1996 FARM BILL

Congress recently passed the 1996 farm bill, and the President signed it into law. This seven-year bill makes sweeping reforms toward a free-market agricultural system. It also includes agricultural research, rural development, conservation, nutrition, and agricultural export and food assistance programs. Saving more than \$2 billion, the bill passed with my support.

Passage of the bill was helped because Congress was months late. On January 1, the 1990 farm bill expired, and the 1949 "permanent law" came into effect. Everyone agreed that the expensive 1949 law would be changed before harvest, but Congress took no action, and farmers were forced to make important business decisions in the dark. The congressional leadership's decision last year to put farm legislation in the huge, omnibus budget bill was clearly a mistake, because it delayed action on this important, bipartisan measure.

CROP PROGRAMS

The heart of the bill is the so-called "Freedom to Farm" approach, which replaces commodity programs with a yearly payment to farmers—declining each year—based on their past production. The payment would be separated from specific crop production, letting farmers choose which crops to plant. Previous policy had used complicated payment formulas and required some land to be idled. Instead, the new bill gives farmers flat payments and independence. The only requirement is that farmers meet current conservation standards.

I have always supported a more market-oriented farm policy. This measure is a good step in that direction. The elimination of most planting restrictions will allow farmers to plant according to supply and demand, and to respond more efficiently to global markets. Reduced regulation will also ease the burden of paperwork on farmers.

DRAWBACKS

I agree with criticism of the Freedom to Farm approach that it fails to require farmers to farm in order to receive payments. This is a common-sense requirement, and it is disappointing that the leadership blocked an opportunity to vote on this issue. My suspicion is that farm issues will come back to Congress sooner than many expect. It was easier to pass major changes because crop prices are at their highest levels in decades. If falling prices threaten family farms, farmers may demand a better safety net in later years.

WETLANDS AND CONSERVATION

The final bill includes some limited wetlands reform, similar to a bill I helped introduce last year. Under current law, farmers are not allowed to farm on wetlands for environmental reasons. But it is difficult to determine exactly what a wetland is—particularly in tiny areas. An area that was dry one month might be wet the next, and two scientists can make different determinations. Moreover, farmers risk drastic penalties for even the smallest violation, even if they make a good faith effort to correct the situation.

The 1996 farm bill consolidates authority for agricultural wetlands in the Agriculture Department, and makes penalties proportional to any violation. The wetlands reforms in the farm bill are significant, but they fall short of the reforms that passed the House last year, but stalled in the Senate. This other measure addressed wetlands protection in a more comprehensive manner, narrowing the definition of wetlands, ensuring that the costs and benefits of regulation are analyzed with sound scientific evidence, and consolidating agricultural wetlands authority in USDA. Congress should revisit and pursue these important reforms.

The farm bill also reauthorizes the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). In effect, CRP leases environmentally sensitive farmland from farmers to reduce soil erosion, protect water quality, and promote wildlife. This program is credited for restoring numerous threatened species, including ducks and quail. CRP was not included in the original House bill, but it was added on the floor with my strong support. The new bill also includes provisions to assist livestock producers in protecting water supplies from animal waste.

EXPORTS

The 1996 farm bill includes an amendment I offered on the House floor to renew export and food assistance programs. Exports are critical to the average Hoosier farmer, who receives some \$32,000 in export sales each year. Export promotion and food assistance have been key to the success of U.S. agriculture in world markets.

The farm bill reauthorizes export and food aid programs through 2002 to help open new markets and counter unfair foreign subsidies. These efforts are especially important as we pursue additional reductions in foreign tariffs. We made progress in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but we must maintain our leverage to push our competitors to reduce their trade barriers further. The bill provides export credits for purchasing U.S. products, authorizes measures to help promote U.S. food products in tough foreign markets, and boosts the role of private entities in distributing U.S. farm products under food aid programs.

RESEARCH AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The new farm bill makes agricultural research and rural development a higher priority with a "Fund for Rural America". The fund would invest in rural infrastructure and

housing, and make competitive research grants for technological advancement. These efforts pay for themselves dozens of times over in economic growth, increased productivity, and innovative uses for agricultural products. Many Hooser farmers expressed their support for making research a higher priority, and I agree.

CROP INSURANCE

The farm bill includes provisions from a bill I cosponsored to allow farmers to waive crop insurance mandates if they forego future disaster payments. Under the old crop insurance program, farmers who chose to participate in USDA programs were required to purchase catastrophic insurance from the government, even if it made little sense for a particular farmer's crop or size of operation.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The new bill includes dairy reforms that phase out price supports and replace them with market loans. Unfortunately, the bill made only modest reforms to the sugar and peanut programs. These programs impose production quotas that protect a few sugar and peanut farmers at the expense of consumers. I voted to phase out both the sugar and peanut programs, but the effort failed.

CONCLUSION

The 1996 farm bill passed with broad bipartisan support. While not perfect, this legislation includes many important reforms. I believe it will strengthen the American farmer,

both at home and abroad, and maintain the U.S. food supply as the cheapest and safest food supply in the world.

SUSAN AND ROBERT H. FRIEBERT, RECIPIENTS OF AMERICAN JEW- ISH COMMITTEE'S HUMAN RELA- TIONS AWARD

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friends Susan and Robert Friebert on receiving the American Jewish Committee's 1996 Human Relations Award.

Susan and Bob Friebert, together and as individuals, have left a lasting mark on their community and have touched the lives of literally thousands of people in the Milwaukee area.

Susan Friebert, through her involvement in organizations such as the Quality Education Commission, the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, and the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars, has made the education and well-being of Wisconsin's children a top priority. She is also very proud of her Jewish faith and heritage and has as-

sumed leadership positions in the National Council of Jewish Women, the Wisconsin Jewish Conference, the Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations, and the Milwaukee Jewish Federation. Susan's involvement in these outstanding organizations has helped to ensure that Milwaukee's Jewish community remains an active and vital voice in Milwaukee's civic life.

Through his involvement in Wisconsin's legal community and the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Bob Friebert has helped to shape our State's legal and political landscape. Bob was instrumental in organizing Wisconsin's State Public Defender's Office and also served as State chair of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union. While serving as chairman of the Wisconsin Jewish Conference, Bob helped to author and secure passage of Wisconsin's hate crimes law. He is also a leading Democrat and through the years, has played key roles in numerous local, State, and national political campaigns. Like his wife, Bob is also very proud of his Jewish heritage and has assumed leadership positions with organizations such as the Wisconsin Jewish council, the National Jewish Democratic Council, and the Milwaukee Jewish Council on Community Relations.

I commend Susan and Bob Friebert on receiving the 1996 Human Relations Award and on their outstanding service to our community.